

WITH THE FARMERS

By Prof. W. F. MASSEY



Renting Land.

From Dinwiddie: "What is your idea of the following: 'A' has a farm and rents it to 'B'. 'B' does the work, pays half the taxes, furnishes half the stock and tools. 'W. F. Massey, half the feed and half the seed sown on the place. Can 'B' make anything in such an arrangement? I would say that that would be a good bargain for 'A', but a very poor one for 'B'. I cannot see that 'B' could make anything in such an arrangement. The successful renting plan in Eastern Maryland, that has made fortunes for landlord and tenant alike, is the fairest I know of. The landlord furnishes and keeps in repair a good dwelling and outhouses, and furnishes paint and whitewash for the tenant to keep them looking well. He furnishes fencing material and the tenant builds the fences. The tenant owns all the stock and does all the work. The tenant furnishes all the grass and clover seed, and he owns all the hay and fodder and straw, so long as he feeds it on the farm. He must farm in a regular rotation, as settled by contract, and so long as he farms well he is never moved, and there are men on rented farms here who have been on them for thirty years, and have bought farms and are renting them to others on the same plan. If a tenant sells any hay or fodder or straw, he must pay half to the owner of the land. The object is to get all the roughage turned into manure on the farm, and the tenant can make more by feeding it than by selling it and paying half. The tenant pays no part of the taxes on the land, but pays half the grain crops as rent. An arrangement such as you mention would keep it's nose hard to the grindstone for A's benefit. No system of land renting can be fair that does not take the interests of both parties equally into consideration. The tenant should have a permanent tenure to encourage him to farm well, and the method and rotation for the improvement of the land should be a matter of strict written contract. With the proper arrangement, a crop-sharing rent is better than a cash rent for both farmer and landowner."

Wants on Cows.

From Nottingham County: "Please tell me what will cure warts on a cow? Touch the warts daily with commercial acetic acid, and rub off as they soften. Or you can moisten the warts and rub daily with lunar caustic, silver nitrate, and gradually burn them out. Acetic acid is cheaper and will answer very well."

Pickles.

"I have followed your advice on various subjects and have found it good. Can you tell me what is the best pickle to plant here in Hanover County? I have rich land, necessary for fertilizer, and what sort? I want for next year. What will an acre make in a good season? I want to do my own pickling. There are many things grown for pickling, such as small cucumbers, small onions, tomatoes and a host of other things. All of these need a rich soil and heavy manure to make a good crop. You can get a copy of the book 'Crop Growing and Crop Feeding' from the Farmer Company, of Richmond, and Market Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. For one cent and this will tell you all about growing and fertilizing these crops."

Peach Growing.

From Botetourt County: "I have been reading your articles in The Times-Dispatch with a great deal of interest. Could you give me some information on the culture of peaches? I am interested in planting an orchard and would like information as to best location, how and when to plant the trees and to care for them, and also the best nursery in Virginia. We are in the Valley and have some high, new land that we thought of planting in peaches."

It would take quite a chapter to tell you all about peach growing, and with a little of over-enthusiasm, I must wait for reply in the paper. I must answer in a brief way. First, plant trees one year old from the bud. Plant on high land and better with a northern slope. The trees will be best apt to bloom untimely. Plant in the fall and get the trees from the nearest reliable nursery for I cannot advise you to free any nurseryman's trees. When the trees arrive prune all the roots to about six inches long, cutting with a sloping cut on the under side. Then set them in a trench and cover the roots with earth. Then plant them in the ground. This is to keep the roots from being damaged during the planting. Plow the land deeply and harrow much and lay off the rows, checking the furrows to get the rows straight. Check on the intersections of these furrows and plant the trees, lining them in straight in the rows. Cover the roots with soil light to the roots to exclude air and after all are planted go over and cut back the tops to a bud about a foot from the ground. The next spring select three or four trees in each row and shoot to form the limbs for the head, but do not take limbs that grow nearly opposite, as these may cause the limb to split. Then watch the growth during the summer to see that one limb does not get the advantage of the others, but pinch it up if it does. The following spring cut back the seasons growth on this, cutting to a bud, and the future pruning should be directed to keeping an open and well-balanced head and plenty of young shoots near the body of the tree, but not crowded. The tendency of unrestricted growth is to get a tree bearing wood all out at the ends of the branches and bare limbs inside and this should be avoided. The orchard should be cultivated for a time in some low-growing vegetable crops like early potatoes, and all cultivation should stop with July, so that the growth of the season will be well ripened before the cold weather. Then sow peas in the orchard and when there are mature disk them down and sow crimson clover as a winter cover to turn under in the spring for the benefit of the trees. Give the land a good application every spring of a good commercial fertilizer for the crops grown, and for the trees, and after the trees are fully developed cultivate clean till July without crops and now merely the crimson clover. This is a brief series of suggestions in regard to cultivation. As to varieties you will need, if the orchard is intended for commercial purposes, but few varieties and such as follow each other. Plant for early, Greenboro, Mountain Rose, Champion and then Lady Ingold, Elberta and Ray."

Using Lime.

"I intend to use some ground limestone. I want to use it on land where I shall sow wheat after corn. If you advise using this lime rock, tell me how to apply it for wheat. If not the rock, what sort of lime should I use?" I fear that, like many others, you think of using lime as a manure for wheat. Now, I cannot say whether your land needs lime or not, and I do not think that in preparing for wheat is the best place in the rotation to use lime. You do not say whether you have peas in your corn or not. If there are peas, it may be all right to use the lime or limestone. But in all my experience I have gotten better results from lime applied after turning clover for corn in spring. Then it is applied on the plowed land and harrowed in. If you have peas in your corn you can, after cutting the corn, apply a ton of the ground limestone on an acre and disk it in with the peas vines, and prepare the surface soil well for the wheat, making it as fine as possible. But if there is a heavy growth of peas on the land, it will be best to now them and disk the lime in on the stubble. Now, remember that you are not using the lime as a manure for the wheat, but to hasten the decomposition and nitrification of the organic matter and to sweeten the soil for the clover that you are sowing on the wheat. And you can get the best lime better condition for wheat by cutting peas off than by disking them down if heavy. At any rate, do not plow deeply for wheat after corn, but disk the surface as fine as practicable and sow the wheat after the first light frost.

Counting Peas.

A Richmond correspondent sends me a bulletin, Farmers' Bulletin 359, from the Department of Agriculture, for the correspondent some time since who had trouble in getting all the letters of inquiry I get, and if the party who asked advice about the counting of peas will again send her or his address, I will gladly forward the bulletin, which I had, but overlooked, when replying to the letter."

Hay and Truck Crops.

From Norfolk: "I read with a great deal of pleasure your columns in The Times-Dispatch. I have a farm on Elizabeth River, right on the water, and am interested in truck crops, truck raising, chickens and standard-bred horses. I grow some truck for the local market, and a main crop of spinach, snap beans and white potatoes for export. I would like between seasons to make as much hay as possible, and would like you to suggest a winter hay crop that I can cut early enough to put the land in snap beans, early corn and early potatoes. My Kieffer pears have yielded badly this year. Have been cutting off and burning as much as possible, but there is some left. I thought to prune closely the affected trees this fall, and spray with lime-sulphur and Bordeaux mixture. I have a lot of chestnut trees badly blighted, and think the pears were infected from these. I shall cut the chestnuts down. I want a sugar beet crop, which is best? How shall I get the government publication? There is no crop that I know of that can be sown for hay and come off in time to plant early truck crops on the land. Crimson clover with oats or wheat will make a fine spring hay crop, but it will make the planting of early truck crops impracticable. The best way to get the hay will be after the early truck crops. In Eastern North Carolina the truckers turn under the vines of the snap beans after the crops off and merely level the soil well and let the abundant crab grass grow, and they often make good crops of hay from this natural growth. But it will be better to sow cowpeas after the early truck and have the grass and the peas well mixed for hay. Then after this crop you can sow crimson clover as a winter cover, and can turn it under for corn or sweet potatoes, but it will not have made much growth when the snap beans and early potatoes should be planted. I believe that while there will not be growth for hay, it will pay to have the winter cover even if it there can be nothing better, or rye and clover together is best, anything to prevent bare land in winter. You can also get a good crop of hay after early truck by sowing German or Hungarian millet, and cutting it as soon as the heads show, for if let make seed it will be dangerous feed for horses, as the seed is apt to cause impaction in their bowels. It will be all right for the general health of the pear trees to spray them, but the spraying will not have any effect on the fire blight, as that gets into the young growing shoots in the fall, and in spring. The best thing is to keep pear trees in soil, so that they will make a moderate growth; for it is found that where the trees are in rich cultivated land and grow strongly, they are far more liable to blight than in soil. But cut out and burn all blighted shoots. The blight on the chestnuts is not responsible for the blight on the pears, as they are entirely different diseases, and chestnuts are dying all over the country. Lane's white sugar beet is as good as any for stock feeding, but the best stock feed is ensilage in a silo made from Indian corn. It costs far less to make silage than to make stock and feed back. As you experience, the beets will cost three times as much as silage, and not be worth any more as feed. You can have your name listed in the Department of Agriculture in publications, both free and sold, but they will not list names for all the bulletins. You select such as you want from the monthly list and they will send them."

Onions Gunning to Seed.

"For the past season or two, my onions have gone to seed, the crop not being worth much. I buy sets in Richmond and plant them in the fall. How can I produce large onions without this trouble?" Planting sets in the fall is a pretty certain way to have them run to seed. I use sets only for early green bunches, the Norfolk Queen or the pearl onion sets in September. But I never plant these to make a ripe crop as they will be pretty certain to run to seed in the spring and become worthless. You can make good onions from seed by sowing as early in spring as the soil can be gotten in good order, seed of the Southport or Danvers Globe onions, and thinning them out as they grow. Or you can plant in September sets of the yellow potato onion, and can use the offsets for green onions and let the main bulbs mature. This is a brief series of suggestions in regard to cultivation. As to varieties you will need, if the orchard is intended for commercial purposes, but few varieties and such as follow each other. Plant for early, Greenboro, Mountain Rose, Champion and then Lady Ingold, Elberta and Ray."

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WILMINGTON TO FIGHT RAILROADS

Mass-Meeting Held to Protest Against Proposed Freight Rates.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Wilmington, N. C., August 8.—In large mass-meeting to-day the business men of Wilmington met vigorously to protest against the proposed freight rate settlement offered by the Atlantic Coast Line, Seaboard and Southern, and bitterly denounced the former two roads, which run into Wilmington. Strong resolutions were adopted setting forth these points, and it was agreed that a big delegation should go to Raleigh to attend the meeting Tuesday of the rate commission, and to the legislative session. The fact that the Tidewater towns in North Carolina would be discriminated against was discussed, and Newborn and Washington were invited to join the protest and fight the proposed rates. It was the sense of the meeting that an injunction from the courts would be sought, all other steps failing, to prevent North Carolina accepting such a compromise. Both Wilmington and the legislative session were in the meeting, and promised to fight the matter to the last ditch.

FINED FOR FIRE PERILS

Factory Employees Found Smoking Must Pay or Go to Jail. New York, August 8.—Forty-three men arrested during a Fire Department investigation of factories just after the Binghamton fire disaster were arraigned for sentence in Court of Special Sessions yesterday. Joseph Knabe and Joseph Hellman, millinery and shirt factory proprietors, paid \$50 each to escape jail terms of twenty days. Employees were found smoking in their factories. Eighteen men convicted of smoking were fined \$20 each, some of them going to jail for two days in default of paying. One man chose a day in jail rather than pay \$10. The other twenty-two cases sentence was suspended.

IS GLOVER INSANE?

Defense in Holman Murder Case Attempting to Prove Insanity. [Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Dillwyn, Va., August 8.—When court opened at Buckingham Courthouse this morning with Judge R. Carter Scott on the bench to try the Glover murder trial, the courtroom was packed and crowded with citizens from all over Buckingham and adjacent counties. The fact that the two families, Hanes and Glover, are so prominent in this section caused great interest to be aroused. The Commonwealth, represented by E. W. Hubbard, and assisted by A. E. Strode, rested its case on yesterday. The defense is making a desperate effort to convince the court that Glover is an insane man, notwithstanding the report of the commission of lunacy to the contrary. The following witnesses were introduced in the morning session of the court: Albert Johnson, Sam Stinson, Miss Mattie Stinson, J. H. Fitzgerald, Miss Charlie Baird, Rev. T. C. Whitehurst, Sam Glover, brother to the accused. Sam Glover testified that from the age of fifteen years his brother Mott had shown mental weakness. The other witnesses testified that the only reason they had to believe the accused is insane and not responsible for his act is the fact that he repeated poetry at times. J. H. Fitzgerald stating that when he heard this recital of poetry at a dance in the neighborhood he remarked that Mott was either crazy or a fool. Another stated because he rode two and one-half miles and back in forty minutes that he believed the accused guilty. T. C. Whitehurst, a preacher, stated that he believed Glover insane because of the views he expressed in regard to the famous Beattie case. He stated that Glover did not sympathize with Beattie. It was not expected that the defense will finish with their witnesses before Saturday.

EXPLAINS INDORSEMENT OF MAJOR T. M. WORTHAM

Norfolk, Va., August 8.—That the indorsement of Major T. M. Wortham for Adjutant-General of the State by officers of the two batteries of artillery of Norfolk and Portsmouth was due to the fact that Major Wortham has for a long time been associated with the artillery branch of the service, and not because of any feeling against General Hanes, was the statement of one of the officers of the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues to-day. This officer said he had understood that every officer of the two batteries here had signed a petition indorsing Major Wortham, and that they hoped he would receive the appointment. This officer also said that Major Wortham was a military man all the way through, although the officers of the two batteries, he felt sure, would indorse General Sale for the office if Major Wortham were not a candidate. While the artillery organizations have indorsed Major Wortham, the officers of the Infantry companies of Tidewater have indorsed General Sale to succeed himself. The appointment will be made by Governor Stuart after he has become chief executive of the State.

New Bank for Alexandria.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Alexandria, Va., August 8.—The Alexandria-Peoples Savings Bank, incorporated, with a minimum capital stock of \$25,000 and a maximum of \$100,000, will be opened here about October 1 next. A charter was applied for to-day. There will also be a branch at Chatham, Alexandria County.

SCAFFOLD BREAKS; PAINTER IS KILLED

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Norfolk, Va., August 8.—John William Stokes, a young man living at 819 Harrington Avenue, died at Saint Vincent's Hospital last night from injuries received by being thrown to the ground by the breaking of the scaffold on which he was working as a painter. Lester, were working at the warehouse of the Norfolk Grain and Feed Company. The accident occurred this afternoon. Lester managed to escape injury by hanging on the sill of an open window on the third floor, about five feet below the scaffold. He later climbed in the window, and was dazed and badly frightened, when he discovered several minutes later by employees of the company. Stokes and Lester were on the scaffold which was suspended about five feet below the roof, painting a sign on the side of the building. Without warning the flooring and ladder which supported the scaffold snapped, throwing Stokes to the ground, a distance of about fifty feet. He struck the ground, breaking his back, fracturing his skull and leg, as well as being internally injured.

\$1,200 And Fun in This Game For You

The Booklovers' Contest now being conducted by this newspaper is just a game—a game of solving 77 pictures, each of which represents the title of a book.

List: The correct title represented by each picture is contained in the contest catalogue. And you can get all the pictures published thus far free with the catalogue. Do it, and win your fortune!

THIS IS THE WAY TO SOLVE TO-DAY'S PICTURE. CUT THIS OUT AND SAVE FOR FUTURE USE.

Suppose to-day's picture showed a man sitting on a river bank watching a boat race. You know that the correct title represented by each contest picture is contained in the catalogue. The catalogue is the list of 5,000 book titles arranged in alphabetical order. Seventy-seven of these are guaranteed to be the 77 titles represented by the 77 contest pictures.

After looking at this picture carefully you have concluded that it MUST have been drawn to represent some such title as "The Boat Race" or "Watching the Race" or "The Spectator" or "Water Sports." The picture MUST have been to represent some such title. You don't have to have a knowledge of book titles to know that. Book knowledge does not do you any good in this contest—not when you have a catalogue.

You open your catalogue and turn to the titles beginning with the letter "B," where you look for such a title as "Boat Race, The." You turn to the title beginning with the letter "W" and look for such titles as "Watching the Race" or "Water Sports." You turn to the catalogue titles beginning with the letter "S" and look for such a title as "Spectator, The."

And if you use your catalogue and your ingenuity, and KEEP AT IT, you MUST win out. Take up to-day's picture as we have taken up the picture described above. Take to-day's picture to pieces, and think up what sort of titles it must have been drawn to represent. Then TEST OUT these possible titles in the catalogue. You can find the correct title to to-day's picture. Read in the catalogue coupon to the left, and get the FREE picture certificate and START TO-DAY and USE THE CATALOGUE.

\$1200 IN GOLD

Will be given away absolutely FREE by The Times-Dispatch in its great Booklovers' Contest Game.

You Don't Have to Work for this Money.
You Don't Have to Get Out and Solicit Subscriptions.
You Simply Play a Pleasant, Easy, Fascinating Game.
You Simply Tell the Book Titles to 77 Pictures.

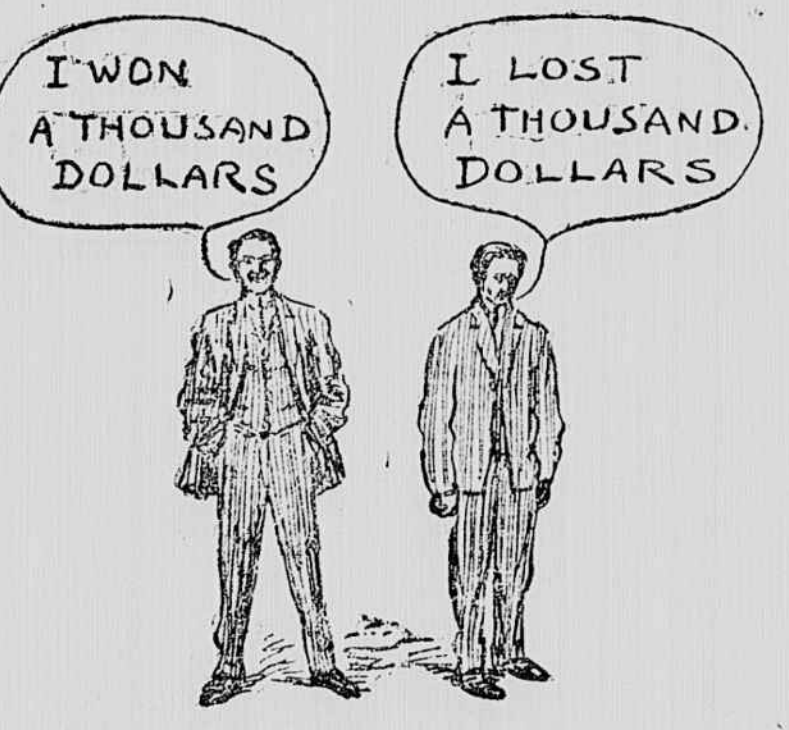
You get all the pictures published to date free with the catalogue. This catalogue is sold at 35 cents and it contains all the correct titles to the 77 pictures.

FIRST PRIZE\$300 IN GOLD
SECOND PRIZE\$200 IN GOLD
THIRD PRIZE\$150 IN GOLD
FOURTH PRIZE\$100 IN GOLD

There are fifty prizes in all, totaling \$1,200.00 in gold. You start in this great free game to-day. You can win and easily, too.

The Times-Dispatch's Great \$1200.00 Gold Booklovers' Contest

Picture No. 14 Date, August 9th



What Book Does This Picture Represent?

Write Title and Name of Author in Form Below

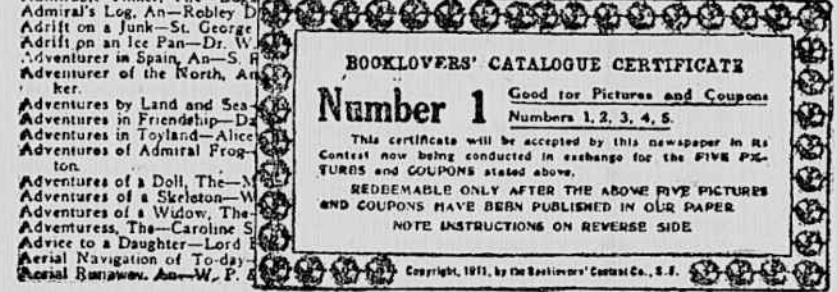
Title
Author
Your Name
Street and Number
City or Town

TOTAL NUMBER OF PICTURES, 77. Contest began July 27th. Each day a different picture appears in this space. Cut them out. Save them until the last picture appears on October 11th. Don't send in partial lists. Wait until you have all the answers to the 77. Read Rules, Daily Story and Special Announcements in another part of this paper. It will help you win a prize. Extra pictures and coupons of any date that have appeared may be had at 2c. Enter to-day without registering your name. Merely Save Pictures and Coupons as they appear.

A four-page pamphlet, giving all details of this contest, was printed in this newspaper several days ago. If you did not see it, send a stamp or call at the office.

CONTEST EDITOR'S ::::OFFICIAL:::: Booklovers' Catalogue

Here is a portion of one of the pages of the Catalogue, showing how the titles are listed in alphabetical order. One of the pictures, certainly, is shown also. The 77 titles which the 77 pictures represent are contained in this catalogue, and YOU can find them there.



USE THIS ORDER BLANK FOR CATALOGUE

If you cut this order form, fill it out and send or bring it in with the sum designated, you will receive the Official Copyrighted Contest Catalogue of about 5,000 book titles, and ten certificates redeemable for the first thirty-five pictures in the contest. In the catalogue are all the correct titles to the seventy-seven pictures. Catalogues, 35 cents at this office, 40 cents by mail.

Booklovers' Contest Editor, The Times-Dispatch:
Inclosed find 40 cents, for which send me a Booklovers' Contest Catalogue of about 5,000 book titles, and the seven certificates redeemable for the first thirty-five pictures.
Name
Street and No.
City State

ENTER THIS CONTEST TO-DAY.
You can enter contest at any time. Order the paper sent you for three months beginning with issue of day your order is received.
Get in the contest right now. It is just becoming interesting. Don't miss a single picture. Get this paper every day.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Daily and Sunday by carrier, 65c a month.
Daily and Sunday by mail for three months, \$1.50.
Price of paper per single copy: Daily, 2c. Sunday, 5c.

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